

HOW THEY TALKED

At Sumter, Manning and Monck's Corner.

A TWO WEEKS REST.

A Short Synopsis of the Speeches Made at Each of the Above Meetings by the Several Candidates.

The meeting at Sumter on Tuesday week was attended by about 500 people. The candidates for railroad commissioner spoke first, Col. Wharton leading off. They were followed by the candidates for governor, Patterson opening. His speech was a modified rebash of the charges he has been making against the governor since the campaign opened. McSweeney followed. He characterized the charges of Patterson as too little to be seriously discussed. He had followed the custom of Hagood and others in taking the papers. He was as successful a business man as Mr. Patterson and he believed it a good investment. Patterson had not said anything about enforcement of the law in Barrow and Bamberg and in Sumter. Col. Hoyt followed. He said that Patterson was preaching that the dispensary is prohibitive, and in the next breath he says that there are more blind tigers than ever before. Patterson has made such grave and serious charges that McSweeney ought to be impeached, because he charges the papers with no charge, but it looks like a bluff. (Laughter.) Col. Hoyt admitted that the dispensary law is better than barrooms. He had always worked for the enforcement of the law, and he could enforce it better than any of the other candidates. He denied the charge of coalition. Would Patterson reject the support of a reputable newspaper? Did McSweeney's appointing two of his friends to the State office influence that paper? It is not supporting him. He said that from his youth up he had opposed high license. Patterson asked what about his position last fall? Hoyt explained that he had advocated the prohibitionists uniting with other forces to tear down the dispensary and put it in an election where prohibition would take its chances. G. W. Whitman began to fire at a retreating crowd. He said Columbia blind tigers are jealous of Charleston's opportunities. It is self-demonstrating that the dispensary law is not being enforced. It is not being enforced in the dispensaries themselves. He had helped to bring about the reform movement and it hadn't done any good, for taxes are a fourth higher notwithstanding the dispensary profits. He was suspicious where all the money goes. He said the dispensary law was not being enforced, but if elected he would enforce the law if blood flowed like a river. He was followed by Gary, who made one of his characteristic speeches. He harped on the blind tigers. He said that Col. Hoyt had never shown how prohibition could be enforced without a constabulary, and where was he to get the revenue? He advocated having textile schools wherever practicable and having the gap between common schools and colleges closed. In reply to a question if the Gary family had not enjoyed the offices in South Carolina, against the platform in 1890 favored by Ben Tillman, he asked, "Did not they deserve it?" The candidates for lieutenant-governor then had their turn. Col. Knox Livingston spoke first. He had represented a county which has been prohibited for 60 years. When the Childs bill—a hybrid measure—was introduced he proposed a substitute, a genuine prohibition bill. It was killed. He had voted for the Archer local option bill. He is still prohibitionist. Mr. Winkler said that while he was in the dispensary system, Col. Sloan spoke of some of Sumter's gallant soldiers. Mr. Blaise made a brief speech as it was getting late. Col. Tillman then spoke. Gen. Bellinger was not present, but his opponent Moore spoke. Dr. Timmerman and Capt. Jennings discussed their respective capabilities for the office of State treasurer. Dan and Brooker roared along as usual. There was no spice in theirs. McMahon was not here and Capers did not speak at length. Gen. Floyd and Capt. Rouse spoke, and each was pleasantly received. There was quite an extended colloquy between Mr. Brooker and Treasurer D. E. Keels of Sumter, in which the latter denied some of Mr. Brooker's statements regarding nulla bona taxes in this county. THE MANNING MEETING. The crowd at this place surpassed all for endurance. The pyrotechnics started at 11 o'clock and lasted nearly seven hours. There were about 700 in the crowd when it was largest, and when it concluded were at least 200. McSweeney led off. He referred to his success as a business man, and said he had tried to give a business man's administration. He believed that he had done more for the dispensary than had been accomplished by any other governor. He had selected his constabulary carefully. The men who were making flimsy charges against him just wanted to get into office. McSweeney had been received without demonstration, but was cheered when he denied his stand in the Pons case. He said that he had failed to enforce the law in Charleston. He did not claim the credit for finding "Black" paper, but the papers were found on his recommendation. It is absolutely untrue that he has any connection with Charleston blind tigers, and they will vote for him as a business man. Col. Hoyt said he was a business man twice as long as McSweeney and never made a failure. He then reviewed the enactment of the dispensary law. There was more rowdiness in barrooms than in dispensaries, but barrooms were numerous. He had protested against the enactment of the dispensary law, but when it was passed he had always urged its enforcement. Pro-

hibition may have failed to prohibit, but because most of the town council, were not in sympathy with it. A prohibition governor can do nothing without a prohibition legislature. "Trot out a dispensary man," shouted somebody, and Col. Hoyt introduced Walt Whitman, who made his customary speech and retired. Gary occasioned some laughter by telling of his being taken for Tillman in Charleston, and in consequence the blind tigers were frightened. The governor ought to have the blind tigers afraid of him, too. Why, a few constables can enforce the law, has the governor recently increased the force in Charleston from four to ten. He then made his customary speech. Gary was warmly applauded. Patterson spoke from the deck of a wagon. He said he was not afraid of the sun, but he was afraid of the heat. He made his same photographic reproduction. McSweeney said the contingent fund was to be expended at the discretion of the governor. Patterson replied that the people had better put men in the legislature who could limit his expenditures or he would pay for all he ate and drank out of the fund. At the conclusion of his speech there were cries of "Give him more time." "Go on," "More wool," etc. He spoke an hour and a quarter. Mr. Winkler was the next speaker. He was followed by Col. Sloan, who spoke under difficulties from a cold. Blaise made a new speech advocating the dispensary. It is the best form of Jim Tillman made a defense of the dispensary. He made no protest because they could not print the speeches in full. He had been a newspaper man himself and he had yet to see the reputable newspaper man who would intentionally misrepresent any man. He then said that if Col. Livingston wants to make a proper fight why doesn't he resign his place as senator or from Marlboro county? He was loudly applauded. Col. Livingston said if he had never enjoyed the confound of Marlboro he would not have the face to aspire to such a high and honorable place as that of lieutenant-governor. He did not think the liquor question would be settled until the people vote on it directly. Judge J. H. Moore, candidate for attorney general, said that the police looking for blind tigers is a joke in Charleston. He charged that the highest local officer in the State will not set the machinery in motion to stop the blind tigers. Gen. Bellinger was not here today. Dr. Timmerman and Capt. Jennings had no row in their candidacy for State treasurer. Brooker and Derham discussed finances until the audience became all nudged. McMahon and Capers jollied each other good naturedly. Each made a good impression and vote. Capt. Rouse and Gen. Floyd discussed the question whether or not a young man should be adjutant general. Barney Evans said that the railroad commission has reduced the rate on brick, probably because Bill Neal had gone into the brick business. Mr. Berry renewed his advocacy of prohibition. Mr. Pettigrew referred to his visit to Clarendon as Alliance organizer. W. D. Mayfield thought commissioners should be elected every two years and be paid out of State funds instead of by railroads. W. D. Evans replied to the charges of his opponents and indulged in some pleasant. The reduction of the rate on brick was offered on account of the building of factories. Etheridge had been home sick, but arrived tonight. THE BARKEE MEETING. The campaign meeting Thursday was held in the court house at Monck's Corner. The court house was crowded, a number of ladies being present, also some of the best of the town. McMahon and McSweeney were present. He had been called to Columbia and was permitted to speak first so that he could catch the train. He said that he expected his record to be attacked on flimsy charges and he urged the crowd to review his record and give him a fair showing. No governor can enforce the law in Charleston until he works up a sentiment for the dispensary law. McSweeney spoke with more spirit today. He was generously applauded. The candidates for lieutenant-governor spoke next. Col. Sloan leading. Col. Blaise followed. Blaise made a hit with his jokes. Col. Tillman was applauded. Col. Livingston referred to the fields of Kutaw and St. Stephens nearby. His speech was a poem. Col. Winkler concluded the list for this office. Perhaps the most acute critic of the recent Republican convention is the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican. He does not take much stock in Roosevelt, but sternly declares that he is "coming out of the wreathed wrangle" of those peacock plumes of self-will and swelling independence, which were a good part of his commendation to the American voter. To know your own mind and stick to it is one sure passport to confidence; the double-minded man, unstable in all his ways, loses ground everywhere as soon as his weakness is recognized. One reason why Hanna stands well with the convention is that he says what he wants, with brutal frankness. This will only cost his party the vote of Ohio this year—but it strengthens him in a mass of wire-pullers who mostly have no mind of their own, except to get what they can for themselves, and their pecuniary backers. A Foolish Girl. Etta Wilbanks, about 16 years old, shot and killed herself in the office of the Gainesville, Ga., telephone exchange Wednesday. Two balls from a 38-caliber pistol penetrated her body, causing death in a few moments. Miss Wilbanks was a daughter of Mrs. Laura Wilbanks, of Greenville, S. C. She has lived in Gainesville about 2 years with her grandfather, J. C. Sisk. Before shooting herself she wrote a letter to her cousin, Miss Etta Sisk, of Atlanta, in which she stated that she was despondent and was grieving after "Will," to whom the latter must convey her love. She stated in the letter also that before it reached its destination she would be cold in death. The "Will" referred to is a young man in the Atlanta jail on the charge of murder.

or collected as provided by law. Auditor Wiggins wanted to know why the expert sent here by Brooker had reported not a dollar of irregularities. There were cries of "Turn on the light," "Hurray for Derham" and other interruptions, and Brooker concluded amid confusion. McMahon made an earnest speech in behalf of better common schools surrounded by public spirited communities. Mr. DeHay asked if the constitution does not prohibit others than these beneficiaries of the ages of 6 and 21 from receiving money for education. McMahon replied that it does not exclude others. Mr. DeHay, a member of the constitutional convention, claimed that there was such an exemption, and it is unlawful for teachers to receive school funds to pay their expenses. McMahon—Read the constitution. You are mistaken in your construction. Capers was not here today. Gen. Floyd promised his opponent, Dr. Rouse, a commission in the army in China or the Philippines. (Laughter.) Dr. Rouse said that Charleston has been a nonentity for years. He appealed for Charleston to have a chance. He invited them all to Charleston to the love feast during the exposition. The candidates for railroad commissioner were out down to five minutes today on their own motion. Mr. Berry pulled the prohibition thread, Senator Pettigrew shovelled in cheap coal, Mayfield opened exhaust steam valve, W. D. Evans rang the past record bell, Mr. Etheridge stopped for hot box, Col. Wharton blew the cow off the track, Mr. Blaise made a new speech for the station, and the train pulled up for an excellent dinner which was served by the ladies in the shape of a basket picnic. Col. Hoyt was the first speaker after dinner. He was listened to attentively. The name of Ben Tillman was cheered when Col. Hoyt urged the people of Berkeley to go to the polls in November as suggested by Tillman. He made a hurried speech as he wanted to catch the special train. None of his opponents would go before the women in opposition to prohibition. He congratulated the State on the amity and concord and said that even Walt Whitman has set up on Ben Tillman. Walt Whitman was received with cheers. He advocated the dispensary, amusing and entertaining the crowd. He renewed his statement that the best dispensary at the Isle of Palms is open on Sunday. Gary was received with an ovation. His speech was more aggressive than any yet. He tackled "My dear Apple" for charging that too many Garys are holding office, and the crowd yelled its appreciation. The crowd seemed solid. Patterson adjourned the crowd to the yard of the court house, where he occupied a wagon. He made his usual effort. He was almost silently received and there were yells for Gary all through his speech. This winds up the first quarter of the campaign. Eleven counties have been visited. The next date is Georgetown, July 10, giving the candidates a good rest. Good Clerks are Wanted. The United States civil service commission announces that on July 24-25, 1900, an examination will be held in several of the largest cities of the United States for the position of stenographic and statistical clerk. This examination will consist of the following subjects: Stenography, typewriting, (practical tests), cataloging, special statistical literature, practical statistical methods. Age limit 20 years or over. From the eligible results resulting from this examination certificate will be given to the possessor of stenographic and statistical clerk, division of statistics, department of agriculture, at a salary of \$900 per annum. This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements and desire to enter the service. All such persons are invited to apply and applicants will be examined, graded and wholly without regard to any consideration save their ability as shown by the grade they attain in the examination. Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C., for application forms 304 and 375, which should be properly executed and promptly filed with the commission. Applicants should indicate in their applications the places where they desire to be examined. Arrangements will be made to examine them at the nearest practicable place to the city in which they live. Hanna and Roosevelt. Perhaps the most acute critic of the recent Republican convention is the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican. He does not take much stock in Roosevelt, but sternly declares that he is "coming out of the wreathed wrangle" of those peacock plumes of self-will and swelling independence, which were a good part of his commendation to the American voter. To know your own mind and stick to it is one sure passport to confidence; the double-minded man, unstable in all his ways, loses ground everywhere as soon as his weakness is recognized. 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LIBERTY CONGRESS

To be Held This Month to Determine Their Action.

WANT MCKINLEY DEFEATED.

Will Endorse Wm. J. Bryan Certain if Free Silver is Not Made a Distinct Issue.

The following resolution introduced by Carl Schurz at the anti-imperialist convention which met last week in New York, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That to the end of carrying into effect our condemnation of the imperialist policy of the administration, the executive committee of the American anti-imperialist league be instructed to issue a call for a general conference or convention of the anti-imperialists for the purpose of considering the plan of campaign, such conference to meet at such time after the national Democratic convention, and at such place as may be decided upon by said committee. As the result of this resolution, a conference will be held in Chicago early this week, when a date will be fixed for a Liberty congress, which will be held in Chicago, Indianapolis or Cincinnati, the place to be chosen at the same time. The congress will probably be held about the first of August and it will be invited all the independent organizations which are opposed to imperialism. World reporters interviewed a majority of those present at the conference Thursday and the consensus of opinion was that Bryan would be endorsed. "Anything to beat McKinley," was the battle-cry of the American anti-imperialist league in conference Thursday in the Plaza hotel. The league was represented by its leading members at the meeting, which was an executive one. Three methods of action were discussed. They were: 1. The endorsement of Bryan. 2. A league ticket on a league platform. 3. By throwing the influence of the league in favor of congressional nominees known to be anti-imperialists. No price would be too much to pay to defeat imperialism, said Carl Schurz in the conference. His hearers endorsed the sentiment. They came from all parts of the country and were mostly Republicans and Democrats who voted for McKinley in 1896. Among them were: Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell of Boston, president of the league; ex-United States Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri; at present in the Washington Congressmen William H. Fleming of Georgia; Horace White of New York; Edward Atkinson of Boston; Edward L. Corser of Minnesota; Frederick W. Gookin of Chicago; Edwin B. Smith of Chicago; William P. Trent of Tennessee; M. N. Forester of New York; W. A. Croft of Washington; Ernest H. Crosby, E. W. Ordway, J. K. Smith, J. P. Potts and Thomas J. Osborne of New York; Col. Charles R. Codman of Massachusetts; David J. Harkins, Jr., of Massachusetts; George B. Wild of Milwaukee; David M. Lord of Chicago; Charles B. Wilby of Cincinnati; and Henry Budd of Philadelphia. The object of the conference was to discuss the question of holding a national liberty congress or conference. The sole question was to decide whether it would be better to put the issue of slavery and imperialism on the field. There was a difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued in accomplishing the defeat of McKinley. Several of the speakers believed that the league should adopt its own platform and make its own ticket. For four hours there was discussion on this subject. Each speaker listed his reasons for his position. Carl Schurz was the keynote of the conference. It was to this effect: He urged that the anti-imperialists make their power felt by holding a convention at which all men of all parties who are opposed to imperialism could be heard. It might be necessary to make a platform of a single plank, that of anti-imperialism. The imperative steps taken by the present administration. No price would be too high to save the country from the entangling alliances and unconstitutional methods into which it has been plunged. Mr. Schurz warmly contended that nothing should be done until after the Democratic national convention. He spoke for half an hour, denouncing the administration for its imperialistic proclivities, and while he did not mention supporting Bryan, his advice to wait until after the Kansas City convention was regarded as friendly to the man who will be the Democratic candidate. Mr. Schurz was applauded as he took his seat. Edward L. Corser, representing the silver or Lincoln Republicans, advocated the endorsement of Bryan as the best weapon with which to defeat McKinley. His remarks were well received, especially when he said: "William J. Bryan may taste bad to some of you gentlemen, but he would rest easier on your stomachs than would William McKinley." Edwin Burritt Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the league, spoke next. He said: "The independent voters of the country are united in opposition to the present administration. There is some difference among us as to what course should be pursued to make the defeat of Mr. McKinley effective. "The leaders of this movement believe that if a basis for united action can be reached the independent vote will decide the next presidential election, as it has decided the last four or five national elections. The purpose of the convention such as Mr. Schurz proposes is to unite the anti-imperialist voters against the re-election of Mr. McKinley. I am confident that such a convention would be followed by success." Ex-Gov. Boutwell, who was secretary of the treasury under President Grant, was a United States senator and governor of Massachusetts, spoke to the same effect, urging united action of the

independent vote throughout the country. He favored the adoption of Mr. Schurz's resolution calling for a liberty congress. Some of the speakers suggested that a committee be sent to the Kansas City convention to request the committee on resolutions to adopt a conciliatory platform in reference to the money question, so that those who supported McKinley in 1896 could conscientiously support Bryan this year. After discussion on this point, it was decided not to send the committee, but several of those present at the conference said that they would attend the Democratic national convention to urge the necessity of making a platform upon which all could unite. It was said after the meeting that even should the Chicago platform be affirmed the anti-imperialists could stand on the platform plank which will make all the difference in the world to them between McKinley and Bryan and in favor of the latter candidate. Many short speeches were made and many questions were asked as to the best method for arousing the independent voters to the issue under consideration. The opinion was general that all the various leagues, the silver forces, the many patriotic clubs scattered over the country should be asked to join in the movement. The last speaker was Representative Fleming of Georgia, who endorsed the resolution which had been put before the meeting by Mr. Schurz and it was passed unanimously. The conference adjourned after taking action and the committee to which the Schurz resolution had been referred promptly met in the same room to take further action. A Remarkable Operation. At Rio Janeiro, Brazil, remarkable operations have been performed on Rosalia and Maria, two sisters, who were born joined together at the neck. The sisters are doing well. Their case resembles that of the famous Siamese twins, but modern surgery will give them separate life. Rosalia and Maria, the two little Brazilian children who, but for the interposition of modern science, would have had to live joined to each other, were about 10 years old. Their parents last winter determined to seek the aid of surgeons, and to the end took the twins to the Hospital Microscopio, Rio Janeiro, where they were put in the care of Dr. Alvaro Ramos. The two were joined in manner similar to the Siamese twins, only still more closely. Use of the X-ray developed the fact that the seventh ribs were united by a solid osseous formation, and that there was not one liver for the two, but two, each with its own stomach and bowels, when it came to dividing the liver, Dr. Ramos hesitated. Nevertheless, there have been cases where part of a diseased liver has been removed, so the physician was encouraged to make the attempt. The first part of the operation was completed early in the winter, when the ribs were cut apart. The shock was so great to the patients that it was deemed necessary to wait for a time before completing the separation.

TIEN TSIN ENTERED

By the Allied Forces and the Foreigners Rescued.

RIVALRY FOR FIRST TIME.

The American and British Troops Went in Neck and Neck, Other Details of the Battle.

Dispatch from London says the composite brigade of 2,300 men who raised the investment of Tien Tsin and pushed on to help Admiral Seymour has probably saved him. The latest steamer arriving at Chefoo from Taku brought this message, dated Tien Tsin, Monday, June 25: "The Russian general in command of the relief force had decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential and that the advance should not be resumed until today. Meanwhile came Admiral Seymour's telegram that his position was desperate and that he could only hold out two days. The relief started at dawn Monday. Saturday's fighting began at daybreak. The allied forces opened with a bombardment of the forts. With six field guns and numerous machine guns, the firing being at long range. The Chinese artillery replied. The guns of the allies were more skillfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action one by one, the Chinese retreating about noon. There was keen rivalry among the representatives of the various nations as to which would enter Tien Tsin first, and the Americans and British went in neck and neck. The Russians stormed the arsenal, thereby sustaining the largest losses. Several thousand Japanese have left Taku for Tien Tsin, and altogether 13,000 Japanese have landed. The international troops now aggregate nearly 20,000, and Japan is preparing to send 20,000 more. With British, American and other troops ordered to go, probably 60,000 will be available in a month. The Tong Shan refugees and the foreign engineers at Chefoo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25,000 troops at Lu Tai, 25,000 at Shang Hai Wan, 15,000 driven off from Tien Tsin and 150,000 at Peking. The dispatch received by the foreign office stating that the foreign legations were requested to leave Peking within a specified time is interpreted in some unofficial quarters as tantamount to giving the ministers their passports and to declaration of war, but as China does nothing like other countries, the official opinion is that there is nothing to do but to wait the course of events and to see what the ministers themselves say when they are released. All the students at the foreign hospitals in Canton are leaving. Women missionaries are returning from the West river ports. There was a slight disturbance at Wo Chou Tuesday while the women were embarking. The crowd shouted, "Kill the foreign devils." A dispatch from Tien Tsin says that the Protestant mission at Wei Shieh turned down by rebels Monday night last. A special dispatch from Chefoo says: "The fight of the allied forces against the combined Boxers and Chinese soldiers barring the road to Tien Tsin opened at daybreak. One hundred and fifty Americans were among the 2,000 international troops. The Chinese soon broke under heavy shelling and then the arsenal was attacked and the guns were gradually silenced. The fight was practically over at noon. The German consul at Chefoo confirms the contents of the message from Vice Admiral Seymour which reached Tien Tsin Monday saying he was then eighty miles eastward of that city, terribly harassed, could not hold out another two days and had 83 men killed and over 200 wounded and asked the admiral asked for the dispatch of a relief column of 2,000 men. This column left Tien Tsin during the morning of June 25 under Russian command. Catching at Straws. The Spartanburg Herald says: "It only goes to show the few mistakes Governor McSweeney has made, when a man things he is disappointed. August Kohn to be a trustee in the South Carolina College is held up by his enemies in the campaign. There is not a man in the State better qualified, or one who would in all respects be likely to make a better trustee than Mr. Kohn. We doubt very much if there is another man who has done as much for the college in the past five years." The Herald is not supporting Gov. McSweeney, but it believes in fair play. Great Hall Storm. A special from Denver, Idaho, gives an account of a destructive hail storm which visited that section of Idaho. Wheat fields and orchards were destroyed and small pigs and chickens were killed by the hail stones. The hail was preceded by a heavy wind storm. Homes were knocked down. The damage to grain and fruit crops is estimated at \$50,000. Reports from other points indicate much damage to grain. Yellow Fever. The yellow fever situation at Quemados Cuba, shows much improvement. There have only been four deaths, two of which were Americans, including Major Frank H. Edmunds, acting inspector general of the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee. He died June 10th. General Lee refuses to leave his headquarters, though he has given permission to his staff, if they desire to do so. Where He Belongs. Ex-President Cleveland was visited at Buzzards Bay by a reporter of the Boston Post, but declined to be interviewed. He said: "You really mustn't expect me to talk on politics in the past five years." The Herald is not supporting Gov. McSweeney, but it believes in fair play. Killed by Lightning. A special dispatch from Lancaster to The State says during a thunderstorm Friday night the residence of Mr. John A. Estridge of the western section of that county, was struck by lightning after the family had retired and his 14-year-old daughter, Miss Maggie, is instantly killed. An older daughter who was sleeping in a separate bed in the same room was also struck. She still lives but no hope for her recovery is entertained. The other members of the family were severely shocked. The house was badly damaged, every glass in the windows being broken. Korea Getting Mad. It is reported in Seoul that there is increasing hostility toward Christians in Korea, it is said, repudiates the land contract, which gave to Russia a site for a coal depot and a naval headquarters, as Russia wished to apply the price to the amount of the pending claims against Korea. Lynched for Murder. Word has been received that John Hendricks, white, was killed by Sam Smith, colored, at King Ford, Fla., on Monday. Smith committed the crime with an axe, almost severing Hendricks' head from his body. The Negro at once took to the woods, with a sheriff's posse after him. He was captured late the same night, but a mob took the prisoner from the officers and shot him to death.

THE CASE OF CHINA.

The Hot Attack of an Imperialist on McKinley.

It is interesting to read in the Philadelphia Times, an imperialist Republican paper, this hot attack on the administration's Chinese policy: Every true American will read the story of the slaughter of our marines at the gates of Peking with indignation and rage, not against the Chinese who are defending their country from invasion and fighting to maintain the integrity of their soil from spoliation by the great powers of Europe, but against the administration at Washington which has unlawfully, by an act of imperial usurpation, sent American troops to make war on a foreign country. The Chinese, in opposing with all their might the soldiers of the powers who are invading their country on the pretense of defending their citizens from a mob, are doing just what we or any other civilized nation would do. At various times the lives of citizens of other countries have been sacrificed to mob fury in this country, but had King Humbert, Emperor Francis Joseph or Kaiser William sent an army here to defend or to protect his subjects we would have killed every man that he landed, and it would not have been murder, but righteous war. We have no more right to send troops to China than Queen Victoria has to send her soldiers to St. Louis if Englishmen's lives are imperiled in riots there; but if it were necessary to declare war on China the president has no authority to do it. We can have and will have no part in the partition of China. We have no business there. England has sent her troops and warships there to prevent Russia from getting too great an advantage, and the administration at Washington is helping England in pursuit of some actual or implied agreement. This is humiliating enough, but worse still is the fact that in doing this the president has committed an act of outrageous usurpation which would be indefensible in a constitutional monarchy and is worthy only of the czar of Russia or the shah of Persia. For no greater offense against constitutional government George III. lost an empire and Charles I. his head. No matter what Mr. McKinley's motives may be, his usurpation of the prerogatives of congress cannot be too quickly or too strongly condemned. If he can override the constitution under any pretense whatever without being called sharply to account, any other president can do the same and send troops into any foreign country, involved us in war, just or unjust, overriding the liberties of the people and paving the way for the overthrow of our government. Let Mr. McKinley take warning. The blood of every American soldier slain in China is on his head, and the American nation will demand a reckoning from him for this and every unlawful and unconstitutional act. The last sentence of this double-headed editorial is printed in black letter type, showing that The Times is very much in earnest. Missionaries Butchered. The Shanghai Mercury says that a member of the Boxers' society who saw the murder of Rev. Mr. Ellis, of the London mission, and of a Chinese missionary at Kung Tsun, gave the following account of the tragedy to a friend: "On the 12th day of the fourth moon the Boxers, numbering 57, crossed the river Tsu Tsun and met the two missionaries in a boat. They knew the Chinese was a Christian and at once attacked him, wounding him with their swords. Then they dragged him out of the boat and tied him to a tree at the river side. Then Ellis was tied with him and Chao, another Chinese missionary, was found. His toes and thumbs were bound together and he was carried to a tree near where the missionaries were out off, their heads hewn off and after the bodies had been disemboweled they were cast into the river. The chapel of the mission was demolished and the crowd went on their way."

THE CROPS.

Weekly Bulletin Issued by Section Director Bauer.

HOW THE CROPS ARE DOING

Review of the Situation and the Outlook Throughout the State of Cotton and Corn.

The following is the weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and crops of the State issued last week by Director Bauer of the South Carolina section of the United States weather bureau's weather and crop service: The week ending 8 a. m., June 25th, averaged about 5 degrees per day cooler than usual, with minimum temperatures ranging between 55 and 72, and maximum temperatures between 70 and 93 degrees. The lowest temperatures prevailed during the first half of the week. The average rainfall for the week was 2.55 inches, ranging from less than one inch to six inches. The heaviest rains occurred in the west central and in the southeastern counties, where lands were badly washed, and crops on many bottom lands were flooded and destroyed. The rains injured cotton, some corn, melons, and wheat in the shock—causing sprouting—over the western and southern central counties, but were either highly beneficial or not harmful elsewhere, and they improved rice, tobacco, gardens and pastures, and minor crops generally. Over a large portion of the State cultivation was impracticable, except on from one to three days, consequently fields are becoming grassy, and all fall crops stand in need of cultivation. These conditions were at their worst in the western half of the State, while over the northeastern counties there has been no harmful excess of rainfall and crops of all kinds are very promising. Sunshine was deficient over the entire State. Corn is doing well, but some is turning yellow and is firing, while on bottom lands, in the western portions, much was destroyed by flooding. Early corn is being laid by. There was general deterioration in the condition of cotton in the western counties and in the upper Edisto valley, where some has not been chopped to stands, and fields are foul with grass and weeds, and where the crop has received very little cultivation. Elsewhere cotton is growing rapidly, and early cotton is blooming. Lice are still prevalent, and in places have broken stands. There is more or less complaint of grassy fields from all sections, and cotton is in urgent need of dry, hot weather to permit cultivation and for its normal development. Tobacco has improved. Outing and curing is in progress, but is not general. Worms are numerous in Williamsburg county. Wheat has not been housed or threshed is beginning to sprout in the shock. Threshing making slow progress. Late oats have been harvested. Weather unfavorable on melons. Rice, sweet potatoes, gardens and minor crops are doing well. Fruit is rotting as it ripens. Peas continue to be sown on stubble lands and planted with corn. Serious Result of a Joke. The Columbia State says "Wednesday a practical joke proved to be practical to the extent of seriousness. A young man who smokes a pipe a great deal was the victim, and a small boy with whom he has been carrying on a series of practical jokes brought about the trouble. The young man had caught the boy napping the preceding day. Wednesday about noon the lad saw the young man's pipe on a desk. He filled the bowl with powder and put some tobacco on top, putting the pipe back where he had found it, thinking when the match was applied the powder would merely shoot up out of the bowl and frighten the smoker. After a short time the young man had occasion to go on the street. He took his pipe, of course. On his way down the stairs he was packing the contents tighter with his finger, putting more tobacco in. Soon after reaching the street he struck a match and lit the pipe. He puffed a few times and there was a genuine explosion. Afterwards not a piece of the pipe could be found. The young man was in a pitiable fix. His nose and one side of his face and one eye were torn and badly powder-burned. He was at once taken to a doctor, where his condition was dressed. He will have to remain in his room for weeks, and it is said may lose one eye."

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